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known to vary, one might regard it as distinct species, but I have what I call "broods" of this species from different parts of the country, and as they all flowered one after another, I had to conclude *L. Grayi* to be but one of them. It does not belong to the erect flowering species as believed by Mr. Watson, but droops till the flower begins to fade, just as *L. Canadense* does. It is interesting however as being the first of my "broods" to flower. It was open about the first of June. The New Jersey brood was not open till ten days after, and a very beautiful and brightly colored brood from Mississippi not till twenty days after *L. Grayi*.

By the way, this matter of comparative flowering often leads to erroneous conclusions. Two kinds may, under equal circumstances, have one flower a few days after the other, but it may be that as one is about to go out of flower the weather becomes cool and cloudy and the slightly late one is retarded. What would have been days becomes weeks of difference.

Again my "Mississippi brood" were all raised by offsets from one original bulb, and have so far all opened about the same day. But this year one bulb took a notion to flower four days before any of the others, all growing beside it. It teaches that variations from supposed normal types must not always be necessarily from seeds. "Bud variations," as Dr. Masters calls them, are also potent in originating distinct characters.—THOMAS MEEHAN.

**A New Station for *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, L.**—May 17, 1881, while on a plant-hunting tour among some small ponds within out city limits, I was so lucky as to find *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, L., and in bloom. It grew along the border of a small pond, among sedges. On consulting our manuals, I find all give this species a more northern habitat than this; and in Mr. H. N. Patterson's catalogue of Illinois plants it is reported from "Cass Co. and northward," while in the catalogue of Indiana plants, published by the editors of the GAZETTE and Prof. C. R. Barnes, it is credited from "Marion and Lake;" either of these localities is more than one hundred miles northward. There were a goodly number of plants, and all appeared as if among their natural surroundings and doing well. The pond is one of a series into which the Wabash river flows during times of high water. May it not be that by the aid of the annual freshets this northerner is gradually working its way southward, as *Carex retrorsa*, Schw., also appears to have done?—J. SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

**Marine Algæ of New England and Adjacent Coasts**, by W. G. Farlow, M. D. (Reprinted from report of U. S. Fish Commission for 1879).—This report of Professor Farlow occupies 210 pages, to which are added 15 plates, illustrating the types of structure and fructification. The genera and species are all very carefully described, the range indicated, the localities of the rarer kinds mentioned, and often some critical or interesting note added. The author has distributed the Marine Algæ into four orders, *Cryptophyceæ*, *Zoopsporeæ*,